

The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. II.

MAY, 1837.

No. 5.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

March 20th, 1837. Stated Meeting.—The Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., was present and presided.

The Local Secretary reported having written a large number of letters, with the subjects to which they related. He also reported that he had completed the editing of the Domestic Department of the fourth number of the Spirit of Missions.

The Committee on Indian Missions having made their report, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That, it appearing that Messrs. Swords, Stanford & Co., propose publishing a book of prayers and devotional exercises in the Mohawk language, this Committee will take 1500 copies of such tracts, provided the same are executed in the manner proposed by them, and provided the cost of the same shall not exceed their estimate.

A letter was read from the Rev. George Fiske, of the Diocese of New-York, applying for appointment as Missionary to Jeffersonville, Indiana.

The constitutional testimonial from the Bishop of New-York, in favor of the Rev. Mr. Fiske, having also been read, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Rev. George Fiske, of the Diocese of New-York, be appointed Missionary to Jeffersonville, Indiana, so soon as Bishop Kemper shall assent to Mr. Fiske's being sent to that station.

A letter was read from the Rev. Edward Winthrop, of the Diocese of Kentucky, resigning his appointment as Missionary to Frankfort, Kentucky.

Whereupon, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the resignation of the Rev. Edward Winthrop as Missionary to Frankfort, Kentucky, be accepted.

A letter was read from the Rev. John A. Vaughan, Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee, transmitting, for

concurrence, a resolution* of that Committee relating to a joint circular by the Secretaries and General Agents to the heads of the several Theological Seminaries of the Church.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That this Committee do concur in the aforesaid resolution.

Several other interesting communications were read at this meeting.

On motion,

Resolved, That when this meeting is adjourned, it be adjourned to Monday evening, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock.

March 27, 1837. Adjourned Meeting.—The Right Rev. Bishops B. T. Onderdonk and Ives were present. The Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk took the chair.

The Secretary and General Agent, being prevented by ill health from attending, reported in writing, that since he last had the pleasure of meeting this Committee he had officiated and made collections in the following Churches, viz :

On Sunday Morning, Jan. 29th, he preached in Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., in the morning, and in St. Michael's Church, Trenton, N. J., in the afternoon. The collection for Domestic Missions amounted, in the former, to \$60, and in the latter to \$52.

On Sunday, Feb. 5th, he presented the claims of Missions to the congregation of Christ Church, Philadelphia, both morning and afternoon, when collections were made amounting to \$178,80.

In the evening of the same day he preached in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on the subject of Missions ; but no collection was made, as there had been one for Missionary objects the preceding Sunday, when \$500 were collected ; \$200 of which, at least, will probably be sent to the Domestic Treasurer ; besides such contributions as may be sent in to the Treasurer of St. Peter's Church, in consequence of the Agent's appeal.

On Monday Evening, Feb. 6th, he preached in Lancaster Penn. It being a week day evening, and the notice of service not having been generally circulated, but few persons attended, and no collection was made in Church. A few members of that interesting parish sent in, on the following morning, \$85, for Domestic Missions. The Ladies' Association of this Church, contributed, last year, with praiseworthy liberality, \$250, to support a Missionary in Memphis, Tenn., and will probably contribute the same amount the present year.

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 9th, he officiated in All Saints' Church, Frederick, Md. Here the same causes conspired, as at Lancaster, to make the congregation small, and it was deemed most advisable not to make a collection at the time, but to request the persons present to send in their contributions on the fol-

* See No. 4, p. 100.

lowing day; which they did, to the amount of \$100,25. Under all the circumstances, the congregation having been long without a Rector, the contribution was much larger than had been expected.

The following Sunday, Feb. 12th, he preached in Christ Church, Winchester, both morning and afternoon. The collection made in the morning amounted to \$108,65.

On Sunday, the 19th Feb, he officiated in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, D. C., in the morning, and in Christ Church, in that city, in the afternoon.

The collections were as follows, viz :

St. Paul's Church, for Domestic Missions, \$118,91; for Foreign Missions \$36; and from the Sunday School of said Church, \$45, which is raised annually for the instruction of teachers in Mrs. Hill's school at Athens.

Collection in Christ Church for Domestic Missions, \$75,16. Foreign Missions, \$5, besides \$30,78 for the Greek and China Missions, from the Female Missionary Society of said Church.

On Sunday, the 26th, he officiated in St. John's Church, Washington city, in the morning, when a collection was made of \$63, 28; in Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., the afternoon, when the collection was \$100, and in Trinity Church, Washington city, in the evening, when the collection amounted to \$127,18. In Georgetown, the plan of "Systematic Offerings," he reported had been followed for some time with very great success, and that there were now several hundred dollars in the Treasury collected in this way, which, it was understood, would be equally divided between the two Committees.

On Sunday, March the 5th, he officiated in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, in the morning, when a collection was made amounting to \$376,90. At night he preached in Christ Church in that city; but no collection was made, as the congregation had remitted their annual contributions, made on the plan of Sunday Offerings, only a few days before.

On Sunday morning, March 12th, he officiated in Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., when a collection was made of \$170,25. The Agent afterwards received \$10 from a lady of that congregation, being the proceeds of a sale of articles belonging to a deceased child; and \$2,35 from the mite box of two little boys, sons of the same lady.

On the afternoon of that day he preached in Trinity Church Portsmouth, Va., but, the Rector being absent, and service not expected, very few persons attended, and no collection was made. He however received from the "Weekly Offerings" of that parish \$50 for Domestic Missions, and \$20 for the African Mission.

From Norfolk the Agent proceeded to Richmond, where he had an appointment for the following Sunday; but learning, on his arrival there, that it was a most unpropitious time to present the claims of Domestic Missions to the churches in that city, and

having received letters which seemed to require his immediate return home, he left Richmond the next morning for New-York.

The Secretary and General Agent further reported, that he intended returning to Baltimore this week, to fulfil his appointment for Sunday next in St. Peter's Church in that city.

The whole amount of the collections above enumerated is, for Domestic Missions, \$1678,48; for Foreign Missions, \$136,78, all of which he reported had been paid to the respective Treasurers of the two departments.

The Secretary and General Agent further reported, that he had reason to believe that his present tour had been of great service to the cause of Missions in awakening, among the churches which he visited, a livelier interest in the Domestic Department of our great Missionary operations.

He desired again, in conclusion, to express his devout thankfulness to that kind Providence who had carried him in safety and health through all the fatigues and perils of his recent journey, and crowned his humble labors with so much success.

The Local Secretary reported the writing of a number of letters, and the subject on which they were severally written.

On motion,

Resolved, That the following standing rules be observed in the Missionary operations of this Committee within the bounds of Dioceses having Bishops :

1. No Missionary station shall be adopted, or Missionary appointed, except on the nomination of the Bishop.

2. The assignment of Missionaries to their respective stations shall rest with the Bishop, provided that the Missionary salary shall be paid only for the time that a Missionary is actually engaged in a station appointed by this Committee, unless he have leave of absence from the Bishop.

3. The evidence of a Missionary being thus engaged shall be a quarterly report to this Committee, in conformity with its several provisions; a failure in sending which, except for satisfactory reasons assigned, shall be considered a relinquishment of the Missionary salary.

Resolved, That the Special Committee on the constitution, canons and by-laws be revived, and requested to report such alterations and amendments of the instructions to Missionaries as may be necessary to make them accord with the standing rules now adopted.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Secretaries be appointed a Special Committee to draft the annual report of the Committee to the Board of Missions, and to report the same for the consideration of this Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, (the Foreign Committee concurring,) That each of the Bishops of this Church be presented with a set of the annual

and triennial reports and the Missionary papers of this Society; each set to be bound in three volumes, in a plain and neat style.

April 3, 1837. Stated Meeting.—The Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., took the chair.

The Local Secretary reported having written a large number of letters, and the subjects to which they severally related.

A letter was read from the Right Rev. the Bishop of North Carolina, naming Buncombe, Yancey, Burke, and Lincoln counties, North-Carolina, as a proper Missionary station.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That Buncombe, Yancey, Burke, and Lincoln counties, North-Carolina, be made a Missionary station.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Secretaries of this Committee be a Committee to make arrangements for the Missionary meeting to be held in Baltimore on the second evening of the meeting of the Board of Missions.

On motion,

Resolved, That the hour for the meetings of this Committee, until further order, be half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE,

MONTHLY ABSTRACT,

March 21, 1837. Stated Meeting.—Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., in the chair.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ives was present at the meeting.

The Committee on Greece having reported that the Rev. H. Bryant, having been strongly recommended by Mr. and Mrs. Hill to make a visit to this country, is, under the circumstances laid before the Committee, entitled to the expenses incurred in so doing; the same were allowed, amounting to \$145.

Of the Temporary Agents appointed at a previous meeting, it was reported that the Rev. Dr. Potter alone had accepted.

The arrangements for the Rev. W. I. Boone's departure for China, rendering it expedient that the Secretary and General Agent should visit South Carolina, he was instructed to do so, extending his visit as far as compatible with due preparation for the meeting of the Board of Missions in June.

The Rev. J. W. Brown was appointed to act for the Secretary and General Agent, during the necessary absence of the latter.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ives cordially pressed the extending

In the absence of the Secretary and General Agent, the Foreign Department of this number is edited by the Rev. J. W. Brown.

of this visit to the principal parishes of North Carolina, being desirous that, if practicable, the Secretary and General Agent should be present at Fayetteville during the Diocesan Convention.

A number of letters from Foreign Missionaries, and others, were then read and respectively disposed of, as required.

April 4, 1837. Stated Meeting.—The Rev. James Milnor, D. D., in the chair.

It was reported that the Rev. J. W. Brown had consented to act under the appointment of the previous meeting. Also, that the Rev. John Payne was prepared to spend three weeks, prior to the first week in May, in Connecticut, and there present the claims of his Mission.

An outline of his proposed journey was presented by the Secretary and General Agent, and approved.

The sum of \$1000, it was reported, had been received from the American Tract Society, on account of their appropriation already made to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for supporting their foreign operations, in the issue of approved publications. The present sum was for Greece.

A further supply of Stationary was ordered for Syra, under a previous appropriation.

The Special Committee, to whom was assigned the duty of reporting such propositions as may be deemed proper to emanate from this Committee, to be laid before the Board of Missions, proposed the measure of dividing eventually the duties of Secretary and General Agent of this Committee, and appointing a second individual to share these duties; one, to act under definite regulations as Secretary, the other as General Agent.

The Committee concurred in a joint Resolution from the Domestic Committee, furnishing the proceedings and Missionary periodical of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, to the Right Rev. Bishops of the Church.

April 6, 1837.—At an adjourned meeting a number of letters were read, and the instructions of the Committee to the Missionaries about to embark for Western Africa, were discussed and passed.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC.

WISCONSIN.

FROM THE REV. DANIEL E. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MISSION SCHOOL AT GREEN BAY.

Mission Buildings, Green Bay, January 5, 1837.

My last quarter has been confined to the Mission, with the exception of my visit to Detroit; which fact has been previously

communicated to you. I have exchanged a few times with my much esteemed brother Cadle, and he was kind enough to supply my place at the Mission half of the day during the few Sundays I was absent. On the 23d ult. our semi-annual examination took place, and I sincerely regret that some of our warm patrons at the East could not have been present. The steady improvement these children are making is most gratifying. The Indian agent attended this examination, and expressed his feelings of gratification in strong language. Considerable changes will take place in the family at this commencement. Several of the older children will leave by the expiration of their indentures. Such cases are calculated to impress us with deep solicitude for their future course in life. Our particular care over them ceases, of course, with their connection with us; but our anxieties and prayers follow them long after they cease to be members of our family.

FROM THE REV. HENRY GREGORY, MISSIONARY TO THE MENOMONEES,
AT THE FOOT OF LAKE WINNEBAGO.

Abstract from the diary, for the quarter ending December 31, 1836.

October 4.—We have one great cause of discouragement in the drunkenness of the Indians. They have so many facilities for obtaining ardent spirit, that the temptation is almost constantly before them. Several traders not resident here are supplied with whiskey, of whom the Indians may obtain it at any time by a journey of five or six hours. The boats of certain traders rarely pass up or down the river without leaving whiskey enough to make the majority of the Indians here drunk for three or four days. And to crown the work, we have in the settlement an Indian woman who has taken lessons of the whites, and gains a livelihood by the whiskey trade. Her method is to bring up from a trader at Green Bay some ten or twenty gallons at a time, and retail it here to the Indians for corn, rice, money, cranberries, or any other valuable article which they will part with. Her lodge is, in consequence, well stored generally with provisions; but her vile traffic is the occasion of dreadful scenes of riot and untold iniquity. The Indian who resides next door to us, and who is the most industrious in the settlement, although baptized in the Romish church, yet occasionally indulges himself in intoxication, and being at such times uncommonly ferocious, we should apprehend some danger from him were it not for the watchful care of his prudent and excellent wife. She is careful to remove from his reach every deadly weapon, and, if possible, to keep him at home until he becomes sober.

It requires no little confidence in God to live without anxiety in the midst of intoxicated savages; yet such is frequently our situation, and the yell of the drunken Indian is heard even while I write these lines.

October 10.—Sometime since I asked the Indian mentioned above, to assist me in building a root-house, or cellar for vegetables, and offered him, in payment, the use of it for his own vegetables during the winter. He consented to assist me, but preferred building a cellar for himself, and has actually constructed one of considerable size, in which he has stored some twenty bushels of potatoes with other garden vegetables, besides admitting some of his neighbors'. Such an example is encouraging evidence that Indians may learn to love work for the sake of its advantages. The same Indian has harvested this fall nearly two acres of corn.

October 17.—Our immediate neighborhood is increased by an addition of four families, one of which is that of a chief. They have taken possession of two houses hitherto occupied by the men who were at work upon the unfinished buildings. From these families two children have entered school, both being grandchildren of Roman Catholic chiefs.

November 8.—The opening of the second school we have been obliged to postpone under discouraging circumstances. Most of the Indians at the north end of the settlement have removed for the winter, and of those remaining there is but one who promises to send one child; so strenuous is the opposition to us, as Protestants, of the Roman Catholics, particularly the family of a chief named "The Wolf."

Sunday, December 4.—The holy communion was administered to five recipients, two Indian females being present as spectators.

Sunday, December 11.—Finding very little success attending my efforts to assemble the Indians for instruction on the Lord's day, I have recently set apart the Sunday afternoon for visiting them in their wigwams. Having set out to-day with the interpreter for that purpose, I found that the Indians were assembling for a Roman Catholic meeting at the house of the blacksmith, whose wife, a half breed, is a Romanist. It is not unusual for them to hold such meetings, and that their value may be perceived, I mention the exercises of the present one as stated by the interpreter who was present. They had no priest with them, but one of the chiefs and his daughter seemed to be leaders. All present joined in repeating from memory "The Lord's Prayer," "Hail Mary," "The Creed," &c., as prescribed by the Romish church. They sung a hymn in Chippewa, one woman having a book, and the chief's daughter then acted the part of a catechist. In conclusion the chief said a few words expressing his pleasure that they had assembled, and advising them to continue the meetings. Twenty-four persons were present, seven or eight of them being males.

Sunday, December 18.—The Roman Catholic Indians holding no meeting, I repeated my visits to the wigwams, and was received by most families, as I generally have been, with respect, and heard with attention. I have hitherto avoided controversy,

and aimed to speak altogether of those cardinal truths of the gospel necessary to salvation, and of their spiritual application as necessary to give consequence to outward observances.

It may be mentioned that of some sixty Indians now in this neighborhood, there are not probably ten who have not been baptized in the Romish church, either in infancy, or at a more mature age. Some of them know not the meaning of baptism, although they all acknowledge Christianity. Some were baptized in extreme sickness, and told that it would promote their recovery. There are, however, many Menomonees not yet baptized.

Met to-day, with an old man, a Potawattomie, a sad instance of heathen ignorance and indifference. Spent an hour in talking with him about God, and a future life, and the way of salvation.

December 22. Finding that many of the Indians are repairing to Green Bay, to keep the coming festival, the school is closed until after the New Year.

Of the labor required to teach a school, no member of which understands the language of the teacher, and where all have been brought up without restraint, and have the habits peculiar to Indian life, I fear the Committee cannot well judge. Much time must elapse before fruit will be visible; and the hope of the laborer is rendered still more faint by the opposition of the Roman Catholics.

Butte des Morts, Brown Co., W. T., March 6, 1837.

I have this day received your letter of January 26th, communicating the preamble and resolution adopted by the Committee, on the 23d, in relation to this Mission, or rather its continuance beyond Wolf River. You express your belief that this decision of the Committee will meet with my approbation. With the approbation of my head it meets, (if I may make the distinction,) but not of my heart. The Committee have doubtless anticipated the painful regret with which I am obliged to abandon my hope of being instrumental to the improvement of this degraded people. It was with feelings of painful sensibility that I left a congregation to which I was peculiarly attached, and in obedience to the dictates of apparent duty, repaired to a scene of labor which I did not voluntarily seek, and which no man, aware of its nature, could enter upon expecting either honor or ease, either worldly wealth or worldly pleasure. If I have encountered discomfort of body or anxiety of soul; if, while mingling in the society of savages and heathen, I have witnessed their sordid habits, their brutal manners, their wild ferocity, their insensibility to spiritual good, their degradation in vice, and their dark and ignorant condition, it is no more than I anticipated. But yet, what I anticipated in the gross, I have seen in detail. Human nature, in one of its saddest aspects, has been spread out before me, and as I have gazed upon the scene, I have felt more than ever the value of those holy efforts, which are made for the rescue of humanity from ignorance and vice.

Human nature blotted with corruption and sunk in an abyss of blind insensibility is here ; and as I have looked on its loathsome stains, and sounded the recesses of that dark abyss, I have breathed a more fervent desire that the light of the blessed Gospel might shine upon these children of the forest, and the grace of the Redeemer renew and sanctify their souls.

I shall leave these people with the compassion of a sympathy increased by all that I have attempted for their welfare. Were I in other circumstances, I would ask but the patronage of my Heavenly Father, and the wealth of his providence, and furnished with those, I would never turn my back upon the dwelling of the red man, while his condition should ask, and my ability could render, the aid of that blessed information ordered by the Redeemer to be proclaimed to every creature. But this I am forbidden ; and what the Providence of God seems to indicate as a duty, I adopt as the choice of a judgment which acknowledges the vanity of struggling against difficulties apparently insurmountable.

I design to make a final communication to the Committee at the end of the present quarter, at which time also it is my intention to resign my appointment as government teacher. As by the treaty the Menomonees are to remove next fall, I cannot see that it is important to continue here a few months longer, unless the Mission were to be removed beyond Wolf River.

The Vestry of Calvary Church,* Homer, N. Y., having invited me to return, in case this Mission is discontinued, I shall accept their invitation, and prepare to return upon the opening of water communication in April or May.

MICHIGAN.

THE region of country now constituting the State of Michigan, was visited by Europeans about the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1670, the French commenced the settlement of Detroit. The country remained in their possession about ninety years : then passed into the hands of the English ; and finally, at the close of the last century, became a part of the domain of the United States. In 1805, it was organized as a Territory, and continued such, with some alterations, till 1836, when it became one of the States of this confederacy.

The first clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who settled in the Territory, was the Rev. Alanson W. Welton. Mr.

* The parish which Mr. Gregory formerly had charge of, and to which he alludes, with so much affection, in the commencement of this letter. Much as we lament the causes which have led to the relinquishment of this Mission, we cannot but congratulate the people of Homer on the return of their beloved and faithful pastor.—ED. SP. MISS.

Welton belonged to the diocese of New-York, and had officiated for several years as a Missionary in one of its Western counties. In 1821 he removed to Detroit. In the providence of God he was permitted to exercise his office as minister of the gospel, in that city but a few months, when he was removed by death.

In 1824, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, having directed its attention to that portion of our country, was happy in appointing the Rev. Richard F. Cadle, of the diocese of New-York, its first Missionary to Michigan. Mr. Cadle repaired to that scene of his future labors in the summer of the same year, and there served the Church with fidelity and success for the space of five years.

During that time he was the only Episcopal clergyman in the peninsula of Michigan. Though residing at Detroit, and chiefly officiating in that city, his valuable labors were extended to various places in the adjacent country. It is but justice to say that, in his labors in Michigan, the Church and her institutions were planted with judgment and nurtured with care.

He commenced his ministry in Detroit in July, 1824. In November following, St. Paul's Church in that city was organized under favorable circumstances. The erection, however, of a church was not commenced till nearly three years after; the Government Council House serving in the mean time as a temporary place of worship. In this interval the congregation at Detroit steadily increased in numbers and strength. Mr. Cadle also found opportunity several times to visit and officiate at Mount Clemens, in Macomb County, and Pontiac and other places, in Oakland County. Early in the summer of 1827, the congregation of St. Paul's entered, with much zeal, upon the building of their church; and, a little more than a year after, had the satisfaction of seeing it completed. The zealous efforts of the Missionary and his people were at this time much encouraged by the kind attentions of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hobart, late Bishop of New-York. In the summer of 1827, he visited Detroit and laid the corner stone of the church; and in August, 1828, he again visited that city and consecrated the church; on both occasions administering the rite of confirmation. These visits of the Bishop of New-York were of essential service to the infant church in Michigan. They strengthened the hands of the Missionary, and animated, with new zeal, the flock, gathered together by the blessing of God on the Missionary's faithful labors. They served also to

keep alive an attachment to the church and a hope of yet enjoying its privileges, even in those who were too much scattered abroad to enjoy their immediate benefits.

During the building of the church at Detroit, Mr. Cadle, though unremitted in his attentions to the spiritual wants of his immediate parish, frequently visited and administered the sacraments in the adjacent country. The several places in Oakland and Macomb counties, in which he had officiated in former years, continued to enjoy his occasional services.

In addition to these, Washtenaw county was visited. At Ann Arbor, and other places in that county, he found many scattered members of our communion. The stated services of a Missionary there seemed to be loudly called for, and a prospect of much usefulness to be presented. In the spring of 1828, St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, the second parish in Michigan, was organized, and renewed solicitations were made for a Missionary to be stationed in that county. Whatever nursing care, it was said, should be extended to it, would be amply repaid in the enlargement and prosperity of the Church, and by the sure foundation which would be laid for the permanent support of the principles of truth and order.

A further evidence of the usefulness of the services of Mr. Cadle and of the blessings which attended them, was shown in the organization, in the spring of 1829, of St. John's Church, Troy, Oakland County. This parish, as well as that of St. Andrew's, was encouraged by the Missionary to assemble statedly for divine service conducted, in his absence, by a lay reader.

In the spring of 1829, Mr. Cadle intimated to the Society a desire to retire from his station; to which the Society acceded with the less reluctance since they had already turned their attention towards him as a suitable person to be placed at the head of their establishment at Green Bay. In carrying this desire into effect in the ensuing summer, the Missionary had the satisfaction of reflecting that an interesting and devoted congregation had been gathered at Detroit under his ministry; a church built; parishes organized in the adjacent country; and the church in a measure made known and established.

No successor to Mr. Cadle was obtained until a year afterward in the summer of 1830. During this interval there was no clergyman in the peninsula of Michigan; and, as a matter of course, he cause of the Church greatly suffered by this destitution.

In that year the Rev. Richard Bury, of the diocese of New-York, became the Missionary at Detroit, and continued in the station about three years. Mr. Bury was indefatigable in his labors, both at Detroit, and through the south-eastern part of the Territory, and thus rendered essential service to the Church in Michigan.

In 1830, the Rev. S. W. Freeman, of the diocese of Ohio, removed into Michigan, and became the Missionary to Ann Arbor, Dexter and Ipsilanti. In these places and others in the vicinity, he officiated for about three years. St. John's Church, Dexter, St. James's Church, Ypsilanti, and St. Peter's Church, Tecumseh, were organized by him. Mr. Freeman appears to have devoted himself with much zeal to the work intrusted to him, and many good fruits of his labors we trust are visible.

About the close of 1831, the Rev. John O'Brien, also of the diocese of Ohio, removed to Monroe and took charge of Trinity Church in that place; the parish having been organized by the Rev. Mr. Bury, a few months before. Mr. O'Brien still continues as a Missionary in this charge, having seen, by the blessing of God, a neat church erected, a congregation of considerable strength gathered in it, and above all, having had the satisfaction of beholding his people steadily growing in grace and manifesting in the fruits of the spirit.

In the summer of 1833, the Rev. W. N. Lyster, likewise of the diocese of Ohio, removed to Tecumseh, where he resided as a Missionary nearly three years. We contemplate the labors of Mr. Lyster in this field, with peculiar satisfaction. With humble primitive zeal, he devoted himself, and a portion of his worldly substance, to the establishment of the Church at his station, and to the spiritual good of the people of his charge. The church at Tecumseh was built during his ministry. A parish was organized at Clinton, and a small chapel was built there entirely at Mr. Lyster's expense, and the rent of its pews the first year devoted to Missionary purposes. His own salary as a Missionary was also expended upon Missionary and other benevolent objects of the Church.*

* Mr. Lyster sailed for his native country (Ireland) on a visit a little more than a year since. We cannot but hope and pray for his speedy and safe return to this country, to enter again upon a scene of Missionary labor in the west.

In the summer of 1834, the Rev. John P. Bausman, of the diocese of Ohio, became the Missionary at Ann Arbor, &c., and continued in charge of it about a year.

In the autumn of 1834, the Rev. James Selkirk, of the diocese of New-York, removed to Niles, Berrien county, and continues to act as a successful Missionary at that station. A parish has been organized and a neat and commodious church is nearly completed.

In the summer of 1835, the Rev. Algernon S. Hollister, also of the diocese of New-York, where he had for many years been an efficient Missionary, became the Missionary at Troy, Oakland County; and is now laboring with zeal and fidelity at that station.

The Rev. Addison Searle, who had succeeded Mr. Bury at Detroit, having resigned that care, the clergy, officiating in the peninsula of Michigan at the time of the General Convention in 1835, were the Rev. Messrs. Hollister, Lyster, O'Brien and Selkirk. The Rev. Geo. W. Cole, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, succeeded Mr. Lyster at Tecumseh the following spring.

A diocese was organized in Michigan in 1832, and admitted into union with the General Convention in that year.

On the 7th of July, 1836, the Rev. Samuel A. McCoskry, D. D., of the diocese of Pennsylvania, was consecrated Bishop of Michigan. This was an auspicious event for the infant Church in that state. We pray that God may give him many years in which he may nurture that branch of the vine.

In connection with the sketch of Missionary labor here given, we have pleasure in speaking of the services of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Chase, who after his retirement from the diocese of Ohio, in 1831, resided in Michigan till his accession to the Episcopate of Illinois, in 1835, and ministered in the word and sacraments in many places through the southern border of the peninsula.

The correspondence of the Missionaries with the Society has exhibited a pleasing view of the friendly and affectionate intercourse of the Church in this country with its venerable mother the Church of England, through the branch of it existing in the Canadas. Mr. Cadle had been at Detroit but a few months when he was called to officiate at the funeral of the Rector of Sandwich, Upper Canada, and the intercourse of our clergy in Michigan with those in Canada, thus begun, seems to have been preserved by the frequent exchange of official services and other good offices.

There is much devotedness to the cause of Christ and his Church among the leading laymen of Michigan. The single parish at Detroit, in 1836, contributed more than \$1,000 to the funds of the Domestic Committee. That of Monroe and others have also given cheerfully according to their ability.

Several parishes have been organized within a few months, and many important positions for building up the Church and diffusing the knowledge of the Redeemer are calling for Missionaries.

The Bishop, in removing to his diocese in August, 1836, took with him the Rev. Samuel Marks, and the Rev. H. F. M. Whitesides, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and has since admitted two gentlemen to the order of Deacons.

The following are the clergy officiating in the state of Michigan:
**RT. REV. SAMUEL A. M'OSKRY, D. D., BISHOP, AND RECTOR OF
 ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DETROIT.**

REV. D. J. BURGER, OFFICIATING AT DEXTER.

REV. G. W. COLE, MISSIONARY AT TECUMSEH.

REV. A. S. HOLLISTER, MISSIONARY AT TROY, &c.

REV. S. MARKS, MISSIONARY AT ANN ARBOR,

REV. J. O'BRIEN, MISSIONARY AT MONROE.

REV. CHARLES REIGHLEY, OFFICIATING AT YPSILANTI.

REV. J. SELKRIG, MISSIONARY AT NILES.

REV. H. F. M. WHITESIDES, MISSIONARY AT CONSTANTINE, &c.

The following extracts from the reports of Missionaries are subjoined.

**FROM THE REV. H. F. M. WHITESIDES, MISSIONARY AT CONSTANTINE,
 WHITE PIGEON AND CENTREVILLE.**

Constantine, Dec. 24, 1836.

I left Philadelphia on the 15th of August last to accompany the Bishop of Michigan, to his new field of labor. Under the protection of a kind Providence, we arrived safe at Detroit, where the Bishop detained me a short time till he could obtain the necessary information, as to the different points where it would be most advisable to locate Missionaries.

Having been assigned by him to this field of labor, I commenced officiating here on the 11th of September. The services were much better attended than I had reason to expect. Since that time I have endeavored, as far as practicable, to officiate in two of the places composing my station every Sunday. These are all at present but small places. At Constantine a church has been

organized; Constantine and White Pigeon uniting for that purpose. A church will probably be erected during next summer.

On the 8th of October, the Bishop arrived at this place on his visitation. He officiated here and at White Pigeon the next day, and again at this place on the 12th, to respectable and attentive congregations. There appears to be but one opinion in the Diocese, with respect to the Bishop, and that is, that he is just the man wanted.

FROM THE REV. ALGERNON S. HOLLISTER, MISSIONARY AT TROY AND ROME.

Troy, January 5, 1837.

I have been kept from the performance of public duties for six weeks by a protracted sickness. By the blessing of God I feel completely restored to health, and am prepared to renew my labors with diligence and zeal. I have visited and held divine service twice on Sunday, at Wing Lake, in the town of Bloomfield, where I found members of our Church in sufficient numbers to make the responses very well. The congregations were numerous and attentive, and many desired that I should visit them again.

One Sunday has been spent with the English emigrants at Waterford, two at Rome, and the remainder, except when prevented by sickness, in Troy. I have attended four funerals: one child has been baptized and one adult: three have been added to the communion.

The erection of our church has been delayed three or four months in consequence of the failure of the mechanic.

FROM THE REV. G. W. COLE, MISSIONARY AT TECUMSEH AND CLINTON.

Tecumseh, January 16, 1837.

There has been a very considerable increase of interest in our congregation at Clinton. Our church is fast gaining favor with the people. The inhabitants of the village generally have contributed very liberally towards purchasing a bell for the church.

Though our regular congregation is still small, yet we have a very good proportion of the influence and respectability of that beautiful and thriving village, attending with more and more frequency upon our services.

The prospects at Tecumseh have not materially changed. The Sunday school is in a highly flourishing state. I am about to make a new effort to bring the plan of weekly offerings to bear more effectually upon my congregation.

FROM THE REV. JAMES SELKRIG, MISSIONARY AT NILES.

Niles, December 5, 1836.

We are disappointed in the use of our church this winter, but hope it will be completed early in the Spring. There are now

twenty-two communicants on the Nile's Mission ground. The services of your Missionary, although of an humble order, have been blessed in preparing the way for the establishment of a number of churches. Our friends at Beardsley's Prairie are anxious to obtain a Missionary who can serve them and the little flock at Cleveland, Elkhart County, Indiana. The way is prepared for a Missionary at St. Joseph's, in this county. It is important that a Missionary be sent there as soon as possible. We have had a short and encouraging visit from our Bishop.

December 28, 1836.

I suppose our good Bishop has informed you how God opened the hearts of His people to receive the word of truth from him on his first visitation of his diocese. He is a man whose labors I believe God will own and crown with success. Have you selected a Missionary for St. Joseph's? The people there are anxious to obtain one immediately; so also are the people at Edwardsburgh, Beardsley's Prairie, and Cleveland. These last named places, if connected will make a good field for Missionary labor.

March 6, 1837.

I rejoice to inform you that our congregation at this place is gradually increasing. As soon as the church is finished, my services will be required here the whole of the time, unless the Committee shall think it best that I should give a part of them to the destitute congregations in this region, till other Missionaries shall be appointed to take the charge of them. O that God would send forth more laborers into his vineyard! I believe our church will yet exert a great and good influence upon the inhabitants of this western country.

[Mr. Selkrig has officiated a number of times at Michigan city, in Indiana, and organized a church at that place. The call for a Missionary there is most urgent, and the prospect of immediate success most encouraging.]

FOREIGN.

REV. H. SOUTHGATE'S JOURNAL.

Visit to the Mosque of St. Sophia—Continued.

It was midday. I was gratified upon finding that I was to have an opportunity, so rarely enjoyed, of witnessing the devotions of the Turks in this their most venerated temple. The people continued to come in for about half an hour. As each one entered he took his place in one of the ranks of worshippers, and went through his private devotions. He bowed low, then fell upon his knees and twice bent his head to the earth, then rose

and repeated a prayer in silence. The same ceremony was performed several times, and the devotions were ended. Then followed the public prayers. The Imam took his station with his face toward Mecca. The worshippers advanced and formed themselves in lines behind him. The prayers were conducted in the same manner as the private devotions, with the exception that those who prayed did not rise on their feet, that they continued longer with their heads to the ground, and that the Imam repeated some exclamation at every change of posture, which seemed to be the signal for the worshippers to prostrate themselves or rise at the order of the service required. At the same time the prayers were chaunted by the Muezzins seated upon the elevated platform at the right. They continued about fifteen minutes, after which the Imam seated himself and commenced an address, the assembly gathering round to listen. This proceeded until it was interrupted to permit the company to descend to the body of the Church. We had been observing the devotions from the galleries—that is, those who were so disposed: for most of the company were entirely regardless of the service, and continued walking about and conversing as before. Amidst this confusion I was struck with the abstractedness and apparent devotion of the worshippers, knowing how accustomed they are to perfect silence during their prayers. The different ceremonies were performed with remarkable regularity, the whole assembly seeming to move as by one impulse. I have never witnessed greater solemnity in any Christian Church, and I could not but reflect that the confusion and noise of the visitors during the prayers were more than any Christian congregation would tolerate. The public services being ended, we were permitted to descend. The body of the Church is entered by several doors opening from the long passage. The first object that met our sight upon entering, was a large marble fountain where the worshippers performed their ablutions before prayers. We noticed here that many of the columns which supported the galleries were much shattered, and were held together by massy iron clamps. Another of the smaller pillars above had a considerable inclination from a perpendicular. The pavement below was of marble, and covered with straw carpets. Most of the Turks who had been at prayers remained. Some of them regarded us with a look of curiosity, and others with a smile of welcome, as though proud of showing us the house of their glory. How singular were the feelings which arose from the reflection that we who there met, were, on one side the followers of the same faith with those who first erected this magnificent temple to the Triune God, and, on the other, the immediate descendants of the conquerors who removed its altars and changed its worship! Our peaceful meeting upon this hallowed spot seemed a token that the days of hostility are gone for ever, that amicable feeling is succeeding to fierce hate, and mutual re- crimination is giving place to the kindly offices of good will.

Religious Conversation with a friend.

September 15.—Had a long and interesting conversation this evening with a friend. We had been speaking of Turkish fatalism, when he remarked that he could see no difference between it and the doctrine of predestination as held by many evangelical Christians. Without inquiring how *they* held it, I attempted to explain it as laid down in the Scriptures. I commenced with admitting the freedom of human action, and even asserting it as the ground of human accountability. With this he was much pleased and readily assented to the doctrine of predestination as scriptural and reasonable, so long as it did not interfere with the free agency of man. He then went on to remark apparently with some feeling, that his religious belief was very unsettled, that amidst the conflicting opinions of men, he did not know what was truth, nor by what means he could arrive at any certainty respecting it. I asked him if he believed the Bible to be the word of God. He replied with much earnestness that he did. I then pointed him to that blessed book as the great depository of divine truth, and as the sufficient and only sure rule of our faith and practice. I assured him that he had nothing to do with human dogmas, but that if he placed himself beneath the light which had come down from Heaven, every shade of doubt would soon be dispelled from his mind. I reminded him, however, that as our understandings are fallible and our hearts corrupt, it becomes us in the study of God's holy word to seek the guidance of its divine Author. He acknowledged this to be the only reasonable course, declared that he was not ambitious to be a sceptic, but that, on the contrary, it was the source of the greatest misery to him, and that he envied no one so much as the man who possessed a settled and well grounded faith. May the Spirit of the living God open his heart to the reception of that heavenly knowledge, which maketh wise to salvation, to the end that he may embrace and ever hold fast the blessed hope of everlasting life which is given us in our Saviour JESUS CHRIST.

Intemperance in an American Seaman.

September 23.—This morning the sound of my own language in tones of supplication drew me to the window. It was from a young man, dressed in what appeared to have been once a sailor's garb, though now very filthy and ragged. His face, evidently bloated by drunkenness, bore that stupid and idiotic expression which often follows long habits of intemperance. His hair hung down over his eyes, his beard was unshaven and squalid, and his whole appearance the most wretched imaginable. He was upon his knees begging for money. In reply to my inquiries, he said that he was an American seaman from Philadelphia; that he had been here two years; that he could not get to Smyrna in order to take passage for America, and was unable to find employment in

Constantinople; that he spent the day in begging; in the evening went on board the Greek vessels in the harbor where the money which he had received was expended for *rankée*, (Greek brandy,) and then returned to pass the night in the street. I asked him what had brought him into this condition. He hung his head for a moment, and then raising it again, replied with the characteristic frankness of a sailor, "I won't tell you a lie Sir! *brandy* did it all." Intemperance had ruined his constitution and sent him at length to the hospital, whence he had come out too feeble to labor, and he had returned to his old ways. It had wrought still more direful effects upon his mind than his body. He was almost an idiot. Yet when I represented to him the evil of his course, he appeared not entirely lost to shame. I could not feel justified in giving him money, but I directed him to the American consul, who would afford him aid if he wished to abandon his habits, and return to his native land. This is only the second instance of drunkenness that I have known since I have been here. The other was also an American or English sailor. What sad comments upon our Missions abroad are such scenes to the mind of a native! How must they be regarded by a Turk, whose religion teaches him temperance, and who obeys the precepts of his religion!

Attendance on Public Worship.

Sunday, September 25th.—Have been permitted to-day to unite once more with the people of God in public worship. The sermon from Mr. G. was refreshing. It was like cold water in a thirsty land. This was the first sermon, excepting one at Paris, that I have heard since I left America. The sentiment is a common one—that we never learn the value of our blessings until we lose them. How true is it of the ordinances of religion! The Christian who is for a season deprived of them, feels that one of the chief means of his spiritual enjoyment and growth in grace is cut off. In the importunate language of the Psalmist, he exclaims, *How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts! My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the Courts of the Lord.* The missionary when launched upon the solitary ocean, learns, perhaps, for the first time, that his earthly privations are not to be compared with the loss of the spiritual privileges of a Christian land, and as one Sabbath after another rolls away, devoid of its accustomed employment, he thinks of other days and looks back, with inexpressible longings, to the delightful worship of the sanctuary.

State of Religion in Germany.—Remarks of Professor S.

Monday, Oct. 3.—At the monthly concert this evening Professor S. of the University of Munich was present and gave an interesting account of the state of religion in Germany. He said that there was much of an evangelical spirit among the younger Roman Catholic clergy, in the Kingdom of Bavaria.

The Protestant clergy also are becoming more deeply imbued with the principles and feelings of the gospel. In the new University established by the King of Bavaria, all the professors, with a single exception, are men of sincere and fervent piety, and he who forms the exception is not an open opposer of the truth. The religious influence of these men is deeply and widely felt, and to them, under God, is mainly to be attributed the present advancement of pure religion. Professor S. fully confirmed the heart-cheering evidence which has appeared of late years, of the rapid progress of evangelical principles throughout Germany. He mentioned among others a distinguished professor in one of the most celebrated of the German Universities, who has formerly not only held infidel sentiments, but openly avowed and propagated them; he now appears to be an humble believer in Christ, and defends the faith which he once despised. The elevation of spiritual religion in Germany, is every where accompanied and marked by an increase of Missionary spirit, so that the one is generally a fair index of the other. "Christians in Germany," says Professor S., "as soon as the spirit of God enters their hearts, become inspired with a zeal for the universal spread of the Gospel. The action of their new faith sends their holy affections abroad through the earth, by an impulse as native and as invariable as the instinct which sends the bird of passage, upon the approach of winter, to seek a warmer clime and brighter skies."

FROM REV. H. SOUTHGATE, JR.

Constantinople, Feb. 7, 1837.

Your letter of the 7th December, 1836, came to hand by the latest post, and I hasten to reply. Your letter afforded me much pleasure, both as confirming the intelligence of your having succeeded my much beloved and respected friend Dr. Milnor, and as being the first official communication which I have received since I left New-York.

I regret that my first letters from this place were so late in their arrival at New-York. Probably they were delayed several weeks in Smyrna awaiting a vessel. I regard the arrangement for the transmission of letters by way of Havre as very favorable, and doubtless it will be found of still greater advantage during our tour, inasmuch as the Committee and our friends in America, will be anxious to secure the speediest possible intelligence of our movements.

It is unnecessary that I should add any thing to what I have said in former communications respecting the change in my associate. Viewing it as ordered by the providence of God, I cheerfully acquiesce in it, and find cause of gratitude that he whom I would myself have chosen to supply the place of Dr. Savage, is to be united with me in my work. Nor need I add any thing more concerning the time of my colleague's embarka-

tion. It will doubtless have been determined before this reaches you, and perhaps he will already have departed. I am not anxious that he should arrive before the middle of April, as it is quite impracticable to travel in Asia Minor while the winter-snows are breaking up. But it seems to me important that we should leave as early as the travelling will permit. From this place to Trebizond, there is a regular communication every fortnight by steamboat.

It gives me much pleasure to hear that the labors of the two Committees are moving on in prosperity. The prospects of the various missions in these regions have never been more favorable than at present. Even the partial opposition which they have suffered must, I think, be regarded in this light. Is it not a state of transition from the apathy which a few years since had settled down upon the Eastern Churches? It proves that enough has been done to excite the apprehensions of those who are opposed to the progress of the truth. It has also excited a spirit of inquiry into the designs of the Missionaries, which, it is hoped, will lead to a just appreciation of their labors. Since I have been here, I have become more deeply interested than formerly in the Missions among the Eastern Christians, as well for the encouragement which they present in themselves, as for their intimate connection with the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom among the Mohammedans. I have felt some solicitude to know whether the Committee contemplate a considerable extension of their operations among the Greeks, and particularly, whether they would be willing at present to consider the suggestion of establishing one or two Missionaries among those of Constantinople. There are none at present here; the Missionaries of the American Board being all devoted to other people. In my leisure hours I have collected considerable information respecting the Greeks of this city, which I retain for the present for the purpose of enlarging it, but shall, if my views are not changed by what I may hereafter learn, transmit to you before I leave.

I have intimated in my report which I am about to send, that different views are entertained in different parts of the East, with regard to the mode of Missionary operations. In that which has thus far been uniformly adopted, the press holds a prominent place. This mode was embraced in preference to a less conservative policy by some of the first Missionaries to the East, contrary to the views with which they entered the field. The great question with regard to modes appears to me to be based upon this other, viz: whether the work of spiritual regeneration in the Eastern Churches is to be carried on within them, or by separation from them. It is a question second only to that which was presented at the time of the Reformation, and precisely the same in its import. Our brethren of other denominations came here with the impression—some of them at least—that their work was to overthrow and to rebuild. This opinion

they soon abandoned, and devoted themselves to the more quiet labor of purifying the churches without producing schism. Hence has arisen the mode which has been pursued. Schools and the press have been called into action, and are still moving forward in their silent work. I shall write you further on these points, soon.

FROM THE REV. JOHN H. HILL.

Athens, December 13, 1836.

Since I wrote to you on the 29th November, I have received no letters from you. Yesterday I had the pleasure of handing to Mr. Benton yours of 13th October, from which we are happy to learn that you have entered upon the duties of your office. I hope to be favored, as often as your other duties will allow, with communications from the Committee, and, on my part, I will endeavor to comply with the oft-repeated request of the former Secretary, to keep you acquainted with every thing of interest from this Mission.

There are very many interesting incidents occurring, almost daily, in our large circle of Missionary operations, that if one had only time to *note* them, would be important to be made known to our friends at home. Especially such as tend to exhibit the power of Divine truth to change the heart;—the efficacy of the simple religious teaching enjoyed by the poor around us who are privileged to partake of the benefits of our Missionary Schools to make “wise the simple,” will, no doubt, be best adapted to stir up the prayers of our Christian friends, excite their active zeal, and encourage their faith in the promises of God’s word. I shall occupy the remainder of this letter with the relation of an affecting scene that has been passing before our eyes, and under our own roof for sometime past, and which we are still regarding with deep interest. It is the spectacle of a dying female, almost a child in years, and in every other knowledge but that which she has derived from the Scriptures, unskilled as an infant. This poor afflicted girl is one of the 12 beneficiaries of the government. She is an orphan from an obscure village in Achaia, near Patras. Her only earthly friend before she knew us was her only brother. It seems that government was desirous of recompensing, in some way, the revolutionary services of this family, the father having fallen in battle;—and so the brother was made a non-commissioned officer in the Civil Guard of Gens D’Armes, and poor *Charikleia* was sent to us *eighteen months ago*, to be educated to become a future school mistress in her native district. Of all the young strangers who were sent to us through the bounty of government, *Charikleia* was the most ignorant, and the most unpromising. Her manners were coarse—her language almost unintelligible from its barbarity, and we were almost ready to put her away, as unfit for the profession to which she was destined. The consideration,

however, of her helpless condition deterred us at first, and afterwards the discovery that she was seriously afflicted with scrofula, determined us not to apply for her removal. She was an orphan, friendless and poor, and her situation was one of such peculiar destitution, that we determined to detain her in hopes that by careful nursing she might recover. God has not so willed it, but it seems to have been his will that she should remain under our roof, to be prepared for the enjoyment of an everlasting rest. Some of the exercises of this poor girl's mind have lately been sent to the late Secretary, by one of the members of this Mission; together with some account of her state of entire ignorance when she came here, so that nothing more need be said on the subject. During Mrs. Hill's absence, to whom she was always tenderly attached, she applied herself diligently to learn to read, and was able to enjoy the word of God, her only book. She never failed to be present, as long as she could set up, at our evening religious exercises, those sweet opportunities of daily recurrence, which have been, I humbly trust, so much blessed to the spiritual improvement of our dear children. And when she was too ill to make one of our large circle around the table with the others, she would have her own door left open, to hear my explanation of the Scriptures. She was very ill for some weeks before Mrs. Hill's return, and her chief anxiety seemed to be lest she might not live to thank her for all her care of her. She bore her sufferings, which were often intense, with great patience. Her meekness, her unaffected simplicity, and her unassuming deportment, her grateful recognition of every service rendered her, were very affecting. She seemed aware that her disease was beyond the reach of medical skill, and often checked her physician—a very able and faithful man, who has visited her twice a day for the last six months, whenever he gave her hope of ultimate recovery. The day Mrs. Hill arrived she was lying helpless in bed, as she had been for some weeks previous. Hearing an unusual stir, she surmised at once that her friend had come, and resisting all opposition, she arose and staggered into the room, already filled with our numerous family, and fell at her feet, bathing them with her tears. The effort which she made to express her affectionate welcome was, however, too great for her, and she has never rallied since. A paralysis of her lower limbs ensued. She has been obliged to sit upright, night and day, in a large arm chair. On visiting her a few days ago, Mrs. Hill observed to her how great a blessing it was that she had learned to read and sew, for although she was so much afflicted, her pain was greatly lessened, by her being able to occupy her mind and pass her time profitably. She replied, "Oh I cannot express the gratitude I feel for having been brought to this house, for here I have learned to know and love God, and how to serve him." Mrs. Hill said, "It is well if you have learned this—now, then, is the time to show your faith and patience by bearing your affliction with resignation,

knowing that God doth not willingly afflict his children, but corrects them in his love. Do you believe that God loves you even now, when he sends this pain upon you? She replied very calmly, "I have been reading this tract," (taking up one of the several that were lying on the table before her;) "it contains an account of the crucifixion of our Saviour! Who can imagine what he suffered? My sufferings, what are they when I think of his? Yet I am a sinner and deserve to be punished—but he had no sin, all he suffered was for us. "Oh," said she, "it makes me tremble when I read of his agony, and how can I doubt the love of God who sent his only son to suffer death upon the cross, to rescue me from sin?"

Such sentiments, uttered in the most simple form of words by a child fifteen years of age, who a few months ago was as ignorant as a brute, were calculated to affect Mrs. H. deeply. She replied that she was happy to find she so well understood the gospel, and that this was a sufficient compensation for all the trouble and expense her illness had caused us—that although her body was diseased we were in hopes her soul had been made well. She replied, "Yes, I was very ignorant, and alas! my few poor relations are still in that state. I feel as the young cottager did," pointing to that beautiful tract, a copy of which lay before her. "Don't you recollect, my dear teacher, how anxious she was about her mother, and how she urged her to leave off her sinful ways, and turn to God?" She then related succinctly, that portion of the narrative and said, "so I feel when I think of my sister." Mrs. Hill, in giving me an account of this interview, observed, that although we had all noticed the gradual breaking in of spiritual light upon the dark mind of this poor girl, she was not prepared for such a rapid improvement. Her affliction had indeed seemed to have quickened her spiritual perception. She was not prepared for so clear a manifestation of the power of the simple word of God to make "*wise unto salvation*." And as our memory recurred to the time when she was first presented to us, and we recollected the feeling of *disgust* which arose in our minds, which we could with difficulty disguise, we could not but bow in solemn acknowledgment of the transforming power of Divine grace. Mrs. Hill, in continuing her relation of this interesting conversation, adds, that she could not refrain from expressing with tears, to this poor object, now endeared to her by the strong tie of spiritual affinity, her great satisfaction; and assured her that she had no doubt that God would prepare for her a mansion in "*the house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens*," when the frail tabernacle of the flesh should decay.

FROM THE REV. DR. SAVAGE.

Maryland, Liberia, Western Africa, Dec. 28, 1836.

I have the great satisfaction of informing you that I arrived at this place—my *future home*—on Sunday last, the 25th inst.,

in perfect health. I have already informed you of my visit to Monrovia, and of our truly kind and brotherly reception by the Rev. Mr. Seyes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at that place. On our way we stopped at Edina and Bassa Cove. In attempting to land, our boat was capsized by the violence of the sea, and the Rev. Mr. White, Missionary of the American Board, with myself, narrowly escaped a watery grave. This was but an additional instance of Divine interposition in my behalf, so often experienced in my short life, and calls in tones of increasing energy for a more direct and exclusive devotion to God and his service. I pray that my hitherto unprofitable life may be made subservient to his glory in the salvation of at least *one* African soul. But a few days before, two officers and seven seamen belonging to the U. S. Frigate Potomac, were drowned in crossing the same bar. "What are *we*, oh God, that thou shouldst thus interpose in our behalf? Not unto us, not unto us, O Lord! but unto thy name be all the glory, and all the praise of our preservation."

I made particular inquiry respecting the propriety of making the Bassa country a Missionary Station. The Bassas are an interesting people, are very desirous of having their children instructed, and are estimated in number at about 125,000. Mr. Barton, Methodist Missionary at Edina, informed me that he could within ten days obtain five hundred children. This opinion is founded upon the strong desire which their parents had expressed to him in every direction for their improvement. Encouraging accounts were given likewise by Messrs. Cicer and Mylne, of the Baptist Board, Missionaries at the same station. I accordingly recommend the Bassa country to the Board, as a promising Missionary field, and as one proper to be constituted at once a station. I am much pleased with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. They have a very interesting school of native boys and girls. Every thing connected with the Mission gives evidence of their faithfulness and capability to fill the important post with which they have been intrusted. I expect in my next to be able to give a highly interesting account to the board of their labors. Mr. Thompson has accomplished much on the Mission premises. Three acres are under good cultivation. He has broke to the yoke the first pair of bullocks in the colony. Has cows and goats from which he obtains milk sufficient for his purposes, ducks, fowls, &c. He has erected on the ground a small house with thatched roof, where he resides during the week. He has his school, and is thus enabled to superintend what laborers he has hitherto obtained. He has excavated a well from which I have drank most delightful water; it cost about six dollars only. His family has all this time resided at the Cape in an unfinished house, and with whom, by obtaining a lodging-room elsewhere, I am now comfortably and happily situated. We hope within the coming month to be able to move out to the Mission house. I am happy to say that Mr. and

Mrs. Thompson are worthy of all confidence. God has signally blessed our mission in raising up such servants. In their self-denying labors, he sends over a voice to the church at home for the prayer of faith—for persevering effort—for greater self-denial, and greater consecration of money, *body and soul*, to the great work of Africa's redemption. Christians of America! oh will you not hear? you owe Africa a debt, and one which can never be paid till her long lost sons are restored to her pleading arms. Yes! *Christians of America, you owe Africa a debt*, and one which *can never be paid*, till you have carried the word of God into every family within her borders. "Freely ye have received, *freely give.*"

Mr. Thompson and his family have suffered for the want of the necessaries of life. They have been obliged at times to live upon rice and palm-oil, denying themselves, that the house might be made ready in time for our reception. Being exceedingly diffident of his own abilities, and not knowing how he stood in the estimation of the Board at home, he dared not apply for the necessary means. The little stock upon the Mission grounds is the result of his labors while acting in the service of the Maryland Colonization Society. I cannot express to you, my dear brother, his emotions on my arrival. Not having the house completed as we had anticipated, he was prepared for censure and fault finding on my part. His health has suffered from the peculiarity of his situation. How did I find him employed? His school, as has been his custom every Sabbath, was assembled in his house at the Cape, and a few others with his own family, pouring out upon the altar, which he has here consecrated to God, the sweet incense of prayer and thanksgiving. Oh! never, never shall I, to my last breath, forget the emotions which swelled my bosom on this occasion. I blessed God for having afforded me the sight, and in the full tide of feeling which delighted my soul, I once more joyfully vowed to live to his service, upon these bleeding, benighted shores. My dear Sir, I am sincere when I say, that I had rather have been on Sunday last and now, James M. Thompson, the colored teacher of the benighted African, in the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, than the hero of the world.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The account of the rise and progress of the Church in the State of Michigan, which appears in the present number, was drawn up with great care, and not without much labor, by the Local Secretary of the Domestic Committee, from authentic documents on file in the office of that Committee. Our readers are also indebted to him

for the valuable statistics relative to the churches in Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, which appeared in the last two numbers of the Spirit of Missions, and which, we are pleased to see, have been copied into most of the periodicals of our Church. They will be found exceedingly interesting and instructive; and we hope our Reverend Brother will continue to enrich the pages of this journal, by the histories of all the other dioceses in which the Church has been planted, or cherished, by this Society. The early history of the Church in this country, especially in our Western and South-western states, is becoming more and more interesting and important; and he who will avail himself of the facilities within his reach, to compile and make a matter of record such facts as are contained in the articles now alluded to, deserves, and will receive, the thanks of all good Churchmen.

THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE, left this city on the 5th of April, on his tour South. The object of this tour is stated in the proceedings of the Committee. After attending the Convention of South Carolina, he proposes to accompany the Rev. Mr. Boone, through several parishes in North Carolina; thence, after being present at the Convention of Virginia, at Petersburg, on the 17th of May, to proceed to Baltimore, where the instructions of the Foreign Committee to the Missionaries about to sail for Africa, will be delivered at a public meeting previous to their departure. He expects to return to New-York, immediately after this appointment at Baltimore.

CAPE PALMAS.

We would invite especial attention to the letter of the Rev. Dr. Savage, as published in the correspondence from this station. Such appeals, we are assured, will not be disregarded. The devoted servants whom God has raised up to labor in that distant and long-neglected field, are worthy of the highest confidence of the Church. They have entered upon their arduous work with the hope of being strengthened by the continual prayers of the Church at home; and of being furnished with the necessary means of prosecuting it with energy and promptitude.

The Rev. Messrs. Minor and Payne, expect to sail from Baltimore to Cape Palmas about the middle of May. Mr. Payne has

just completed his tour through several parishes in Connecticut, for the purpose of presenting the claims of his Mission and making collections.

A T H E N S.

We regret that we are compelled, from want of room, to omit the concluding portion of Mr. Hill's letter. He will transmit the result of Charikleas's illness in his next, when we propose to give the remainder of the interesting narrative. It is refreshing to contemplate such a striking and beautiful exhibition of the power of Divine grace, on the heart of one, hitherto among the most ignorant and degraded of the human race.

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from 15th March to 15th April, 1837.

VERMONT.

From the congregation of Trinity Church, Rutland, by the hands of their Rector, the Rev. John A. Hicks, - - -	\$35 00	\$35 00
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CONNECTICUT.

By the hands of C. J. Aldis, Esq., Acting Treasurer of the Foreign Committee, received from St. James' Church, New-London, one half of the general offerings of said Church, for August, December, January and February, for general purposes, - - -	24 62	
From the Parish of St. Paul's, Huntington, by the hands of their Rector, the Rev. Mr. Clark, - - -	26 46	
From the collections in the Parish of Christ Church, Hartford, for the year ending in February, by the hands of their Treasurer, J. M. Goodwin, Esq. - - -	280 50	
From the offerings of St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, by the hands of the Rev. Jacob L. Clark, for Bishop Kemper's diocese, - - -	7 31	
From the offerings of St. Mark's Church, New Canaan, by the same hands, and for the same object, - - -	3 37	
From the offerings of St. James' Church, New-London, for March, \$4 75; from the general offerings for April, \$5 40; and a special offering for domestic purposes, \$1; all by the hands of the Rev. R. A. Hallam, - - -	11 15	
By the hands of the Rev. Samuel Farmer Jarvis, D. D., the amount of the Easter offerings of Christ Church, Middletown, - - -	18 50—	371 91

NEW-YORK.

From the Female Missionary Society of Grace Church, Jamaica, Long-Island, by the hands of their Rector, the Rev. William L. Johnson, for domestic purposes, - - -	150 00
A donation for Illinois, from M'Neal Seymour, Esq. - - -	30 00
From S. C. Nichols, of Sing Sing, a Sunday school offering, - - -	1 00

From Miss Eliza Dentoche, of Calvary Church, N. Y., for Domestic Missions,	50	
A donation from Trinity Church, Athens, Greene County, by the hands of the Rector, the Rev. Lewis Thibou,	10 00	
From the Sunday scholars of St. Luke's Church, N. Y., for the Green Bay Mission, by their superintendent, W. A. Ten Broeck,	45 00	
From the congregation of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, for general purposes,	725 08	
From the teachers and scholars of the Sunday school No. 2, of the same Church, for the education of a female child of the Green Bay Mission School, to be named	35 00—	996 58

NEW-JERSEY.

From a Lady of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, by the hands of Mr. Benjamin D. Winston, through Swords, Stanford & Co., for Missions in Ohio,	7 00	7 00
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MARYLAND.

By the hands of William H. Murray, Esq., Receiving Agent in Baltimore, viz., collection in St. John's Church, Washington City, on Sunday morning, 26th February, 1837, after a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Dorr,	63 28	
Collection in Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., on Sunday afternoon, 26th February, 1837, after a Sermon by the same,	100 00	
Collection in Trinity Church, Washington City, on the evening of the same day, after a Sermon by the same,	127 18	
Collection in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Sunday morning, 5th March, 1837, after a Sermon by the same,	376 90	
From a member of Zion Parish, Frederick County, with his prayers for the success of the Missionary cause, per the Rev. H. V. D. Johns,	5 00—	672 36

VIRGINIA.

Collection in Christ Church, Winchester, on Sunday morning, 12th February, 1837, after a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Dorr,	93 65	
From the Female Education and Missionary Society of the same Church,	10 00	
From the Ladies' Sewing Society of the same,	5 00	
Collection in Christ Church, Norfolk, on Sunday morning, March 12th, 1837, after Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Dorr,	170 25	
From a Lady of the same Church, for Bishop Kemper, the proceeds of the sale of articles belonging to a deceased child,	10 00	
From the Missionary box of two children in said Church, for Bishop Kemper,	2 35	
Weekly offerings of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, collected since Convention in May, 1836,	50 00	
Offerings of St. Mark's Church, Halifax Court House, from Christmas to Easter, 1837, per the Rev. Charles Dresser,	42 12	
From Mr. Miller, \$8; from Ann Miller, \$1; from Mrs. Coles, \$1; and from Mr. Coles' family, 87 cts., all by the Rev. Mr. Dresser,	10 87	
By the hands of George Rowland, Esq., of Norfolk, received by him since Mr. Dorr left there, for Domestic Missions,	5 00—	399 25

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By the hands of the Rev. Thomas J. Young, collected at monthly lecture in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Grahamville, for Domestic Missions,	17 90	
First payment of the Rev. T. J. Young's pledge made at the Missionary meeting, held in Charleston, during the Rev. Mr. Dorr's visit, in February, 1836,	20 00	
By the hands of the Rev. Mr. Dorr, \$267, received from St. Helena Church, Beaufort, \$250 of which is in redemption of their annual pledge made to the Secretary and General Agent when he visited that parish in February, 1836,	267 00—	304 90

KENTUCKY.

By the hands of the Rev. Amos Cleaver, through Mr. Marsh, received from St. Peter's Church, Paris, being the contribution of that Church for 1836, - - - 10 00 10 00

MICHIGAN.

By the hands of C. C. Trowbridge, Esq., Receiving Agent for Michigan and Wisconsin Territory, received from the children of Mrs. Richmond of Saganaw, for Domestic purposes, 3 00 3 00

Total, \$2800 00

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Acting Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following Contributions from 15th March to 15th April.

CONNECTICUT.

From Rev. Robert A. Hallam, Rector of St. James' Church, New-London, a special offering in December for Missions in Greece, - - - 5 00
 A special offering in February, for Africa, - - - 2 75
 An offering of Sunday school for School at Syra, - - - 5 00
 One half the general offerings of August, December, January and February, for general purposes, 24 63
 From J. M. Goodwin, Esq., Treasurer, proportion of collections in the parish of Christ Church, Hartford, for the year ending in February, for Dr. Robinson, \$77; for general purposes, \$280 50, 357 50
 From Rev. Robert A. Hallam, Rector of St. James' Church, New-London, one half of the offerings of March and April, \$10 15; and a thank-offering for the African Mission, \$20, - - - 20 15— 425 03

NEW-YORK.

From Christ Church Association in the City of New-York, for Africa, \$6; Persia, \$1, - - - 7 00
 From the Christian Benevolent Society of St. Stephen's Church, in the City of New-York, for Africa, \$5; for general purposes, \$12 50, - - - 17 50
 From Miss Ann Jay, Secretary of the Female Missionary Society of St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, for Africa, - - - 40 00
 From Miss Ann Ward, per Rev. Dr. Eastburn, - - - 10 00
 From the Treasurer of the American Tract Society, on account of their appropriations to the Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this payment to be applied to the Greek Mission, - - - 1000 00
 Received interest to 1st April on fund in the hands of Rev. J. C. Richmond, for education in Greece, - - - 235 36
 From Trinity Church, Athens, by the Rev. L. Thibou, Rector, 10 00
 From Rev. George Shelton, Monthly Offerings of his Church, at Newtown, L. I. - - - 21 00
 From Mr. Amos Johnson, Redfield, Oswego Co. - - - 10 00—1350 86

NEW-JERSEY.

From Miss Eliza Seaman, Elizabethtown, her annual subscription, - - - 2 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, per Rev. Dr. Tyng, for the African Mission, - - - 80 00
 Remitted by Thomas Robins, Esq., Contributions from St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, to the Persian Mission, for the support of the Rev. Mr. Southgate, for the year 1837, - - - 1000 00—1080 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Collections by the Rev. John Payne, for the African Mission, at Christ Church, Georgetown, \$45; Christ Church, Washington, \$25 60; Trinity Church, do. \$40; St. John's Church, do. \$11 56, -

122 16

VIRGINIA.

By the hands of the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, Weekly Offerings of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, collected since May, 1836, for Africa, -

20 00

Collection by the Rev. John Payne, for Africa, at Port Royal, Caroline Co. -

32 52

From Mr. Miller, of Halifax Courthouse, -

2 00— 54 52

MARYLAND.

From the Rev. J. D. Nicholson, Minister of Trinity Parish, Charles County, of Mr. Edward Turner, \$3; and of Mr. Noble Bean, \$2; both for Africa, -

5 00

Collections by the Rev. John Payne, for Africa, in Chester Parish, Chestertown, -

51 00

St. Stephen's Parish, Cecil Co. -

20 75

Elkton, " -

28 78

St. George's Parish, Havre de Grace, -

12 37

St. John's Parish, Baltimore Co. -

26 42

Sherwood Parish, " -

47 00

Queen Caroline Parish, " -

21 00

Annapolis, " -

87 00

Trinity Church, Upper Marlborough, -

63 37

St. James' Parish, " -

36 58

St. Andrew's Parish, near Charlotte Hall, -

15 00

St. Paul's Parish, Prince George Co. -

61 50

Lower Marlborough, -

4 00

William and Mary Parish, St. Mary's Co. -

34 13

St. Andrew's Parish, -

14 50

King and Queen Parish, -

9 00

Pickawaxen Church, -

8 95

Port Tobacco Parish, -

14 37

Christ Church, Prince George Co. -

7 75

Denham Parish, Charles Co. -

46 12

All Saints' Church, Frederick city, -

90 00

Church in Maryland Tract, -

48 58

St. Thomas' Church, Hancock, -

45 00

St. John's Church, Hagerstown, -

47 33

Prince George's Church, Rockville, -

20 00

Centreville, Queen Ann Co. -

17 32

Easton, -

23 86

Cambridge, Great Choptank Parish, -

69 57

Bladenburgh, " -

55 00

By the hands of the Rev. John Payne, from a member of Christ Church, Prince George Co., China, -

\$1031 25

5 00—1036 25

OHIO.

By the hands of Rev. J. D. Carder, Offerings of St. Philip's Church, Circleville, for Greece, \$5 91; second donation from Ann Eliza Brown, a Sunday scholar of the same Parish, for Mrs. Hill's school, \$1 00, -

6 91

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Rev. F. J. Johnson, Rector of Calvary Church, Wadesborough, -

5 50

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Rev. Thomas J. Young, Rector, collection at monthly lecture, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Grahamville, -

30 84

Total, \$4114 07

ERRATUM. The contribution acknowledged in the last number as from Camden, New-Jersey, should have been Camden, South Carolina, by Rev. Mr. Philips.